The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,234.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £54 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Reinnard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganges," 1,300 tons, [Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 2nd June.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	„ Under Vests	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overcoat.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Suits of Suit.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Bank of Bengal will be closed on Monday the 24th instant, being the Birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 19th May, 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe.

Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed Secretaries and Treasurers to the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited.

ROSE & Co.

No. 1 Fairlie, Calcutta, 10th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—The office of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, has been removed to No. 1 Fairlie Place.

ROSE & Co.,
Calcutta, 14th May, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NEW MUSIC.

Just Received per last Mail.

Chappell's Christy Minstrel Song Book, latest edition, containing 446 Songs and Duets, elegantly bound in cloth with gilt edges. Price Rs. 7.

Boosey's Military Journal for March, containing La Perichole Valse and Durch die Lufte (Through the Air) Galop arranged for full Band in separate Parts. Rs. 8.

Boosey's Military Journal for April, containing selection from L'oeil Crevé (Hit or Miss) arranged for full Band. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BANK of BOMBAY, in LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK.

I hereby give notice, that on the 30th day of June, 1869, I shall be prepared to make a first distribution of the Assets of the Bank at the rate of Rupees Fifty per Share.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

Proprietors who wish to take up their proportionate allotment of the "Reserved Issue" of shares in the New Bank of Bombay must make their dividend warrants payable to the Secretary and Treasurer of that Bank in part payment of said shares.

I also give notice, that for purposes of convenience, the transfer books will be closed from the 19th June to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation. Bombay, 19th May, 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited.)—

NOTICE is hereby given, that with reference to the terms of the Articles of Association as to the Reserved Issue of Shares in the Old Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation) will be entitled, upon proper application being made by them on or before the 30th day of June next, to the Directors of this Bank, to receive one share of such Reserved Issue for every two shares then held by them in the Old Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation).

These shares will be credited with Rs. 100 per share, which sum the Liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay has advised he will be in a position to pay previous to issue, being part of Rs. 500 to be hereafter called up on the said shares.

Forms of application may be obtained at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. Secretary and Treasurer.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Bombay, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at noon—

The valuable estate of All Saints, in the province of Sattary, Goa territory.

The area of the estate is about 30 square miles. A large portion is well wooded, has an excellent soil, and is of a suitable elevation for coffee growing. It is well supplied with water, and the flat land in the valleys is rich and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as well as the production of the ordinary Indian grain crops.

The land is held on lease from the Government of Goa on most favourable terms.

The whole estate is within an easy distance of water carriage to the coast, and connected with Sanquelim on the nearest navigable salt water creek by a well made road in good repair.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain H. B. Major, Panjim, Goa, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Pauni Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hoosain Noor Mahomed, lately trading under the firm and style of Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy Sons and Company, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Heeralal and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1869, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order and direction of the Trustee, all the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Insolvents, in and to that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, and premises standing thereon, situate in Chinch Bunder Row, containing by estimation admeasurements 153 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 112, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,353, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the Chinch Bunder Row, on or towards the north by the house of Pulanund Rapsee Sonar, and on or towards the south partly by the house of Purshun Nuckwa and partly by a vacant piece of ground formerly belonging to the said insolvents Pauni Noor Mahomed and Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and which said piece of land, messuage, and premises stand equitably mortgaged by the said Insolvents to Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Heeralal & Co., Auctioneers, No. 9 Hummum Street.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1869.

W. ADAMS,
Trustee to the above Estate.

THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday the 28th May, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, G. D. No. 1106, dated 8th May, 1869, being a reply to the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 63, dated the 15th ultimo, regarding the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Municipality since 1st July, 1865.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, G. D. No. 909, dated 19th April, 1869, requesting to be informed whether the Justices will agree to contribute one-half the cost of introducing the Contagious Diseases' Act into Bombay in the event of its being found impossible to levy fees, &c.

3. Letter from A. R. Scoble, Esquire, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, dated 26th April, 1869, forwarding the Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Gaols for 1868.

4. Government Resolution, No. W. No. 167A—1,220 of 1869, dated 12th May, 1869, respecting the arrears of water rates due by Government for Vehar Water supplied to Government Buildings up to 31st December 1868.

5. Government Resolution No. 946 of 17th April, 1869, assenting to allow Collector of State Income Tax to collect the Municipal Certificate Tax under Act 2 of 1869 at a charge of five per cent. on the receipts.

6. The Municipal Commissioner to report that the Assessing and Collecting Establishments have been entirely separated, and to ask the sanction of the Bench to the appointment of Mr. John Hutchinson, as Assistant Commissioner and Assessor, on Rs. 600 per mensem.

7. Government Resolution No. 872 of 10th April, 1868, with accompaniment, from the Government of India, stating that it is unnecessary to sanction the Fifteen Lac Loan Bill, as the Government will lend the money at 5 per cent. on certain conditions.

8. Extracts from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee, dated 6th January, 1869, received from the President under date 18th January, 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 19th May, 1869.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!
ON FRIDAY, 21st MAY.

Mr. Dave Carson takes this opportunity of informing the public, that owing to the Steamer "Sattara" (in which passages are engaged for his Company for Madras) not leaving before Tuesday, May 25th, he, at the suggestion of many friends and patrons, has arranged to give one of his Celebrated

MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENTS!

In which he will appear in his Original Character of

"BRUDDER BONES."

NEW SONGS!
GLEES!!
CHORUSES!!!
and VOCAL HITS!!!!

☞ OBSERVE THE PROGRAMME ☜

PART I.

Introductory Overture..... Company.
Opening Chorus—"Joy, Joy, freedom to day" Minstrels.
"Those years flow back" (Music by M. W. Balfe, Esq.)..... W. South.
"Hold your Colours"..... Dave Carson.
"Just before the battle, Mother"..... S. Herbert.
"Strike the old Banjo"..... O. Deering.
Finale—Dancers, and Delicate Ally & Co. No. 34 Kalbadevie Road.

May 14th 1869.

Part 1st will conclude with a New and Original Song, entitled,

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,
by
DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Ballad..... "Hark, I hear an angel sing"...Mr. S. Herberte.
To be followed by the favourite Ballad of
HOME, SWEET HOME!
By Mrs. H. RICHARDSON.
After which, Mr. E. D. HAYGARTH,
In his Characteristic Irish Song and Story, entitled,
FINNIGAN'S WAKE.
Vocal Duet..... "The Sailor Sighs"..... { Mrs. H. Richardson and Mr. S. Herberte.

Part Second will conclude with

DAVE CARSON'S
LIVING PHOTOGRAPH
of the
BENGALEE BABOO!!

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The Performance will conclude with Maddison Morton's last New Farce, (first time), called

NEWINGTON BUTTS!

Newington Butts	Mr. H. Richardson.
Mr. Aggford	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Captain Clinchier	Mr. W. South.
Mrs. Thrillington	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Martha	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-15; Trouble begins at 9 P.M.; the Agony will terminate when all's over.

Tickets and places may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Co. where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager ..... Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director ..... Signor Zelman.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

TERMS.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill..... Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon..... „ 15 „
Tuning Pianos ..... „ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music ..... „ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clarc Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

Apples in Ice. For sale, at the godown of the undersigned, in Marine Street, Fort, Baldwin Apples, assorted at Rs. 1 and Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOW LANDING, ex ship "Springfield," from Boston—

9,724 pieces 179,133 Feet, 1, 2, and 3 inch American Deals.
200 Cases Spirits Turpentine.
105 Barrels Rosin.
100 Do. Tar.
142 Cases 4,660 lbs "Virginia Plum" Tobacco.
56 Cases 8960 lbs "Braggs" ½ lbs Tobacco.
38 Cases 6,170 lbs "Nation's Pride" Tobacco.
139 Cases 21,438 lbs "Magnolia" Tobacco.
100 Barrels 8,703 lbs "Navy Bread.
200 "Victoria" Street Lamps.
200 "Washington" Street Lamps.
201 Ice Pitchers.

FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.
No. 9, Marine Street.

Fresh arrival of Wenham Lake Ice. The undersigned have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the ship "Springfield," from Boston, with a large quantity of Wenham Lake Ice.

The "Messenger," our next ice ship, is due about the 1st June. This ship (an extreme clipper) was put on the berth with the express object of getting a Cargo of Ice here ere the rains set in. The "Lydia Scholfield" follows the "Messenger." She sailed from Boston 24th March and is due here in July. The "Bonnington" follows the "Lydia Scholfield." Our ice supply is therefore safe for the present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and we trust ice consumers here and at the out-stations will favour us with a share of their patronage.

FARNHAM & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We beg to request that those indebted to us on Government Ice House accounts will remit to our present address. Those having in their possession our Government Ice House Pass Books will please send them to us to be exchanged for Wenham Lake Ice Company's Pass Books.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—

"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand" they could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning materials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities which we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon those Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact, for any out-door lighting where a light is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Verandahs, Godowns, &c., this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of Factories, Verandahs, &c., this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

9, Marine Street.

OVERLAND FROM NEW YORK.—500 "Victoria" Kerosine Oil Street Lamps, now landing ex Steam-ship "Krishna," and for sale by the undersigned, at their offices, No. 9, Marine Street. FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S ICE DELIVERY, No. 9, Marine Street. As an accommodation to the public we have placed the following articles on sale at our Ice delivery:—

Tobacco of very superior quality, at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.
Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. Tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen.
Preserved Milk, Bordin's, at the very low price of Rs. 12 per doz.
Preserved Coffee, Bordin's, Rs. 18 per dozen. Cheaper than any coffee to be had in Bombay.
Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, former in 1 lb., latter in 3 lbs. Tins, at Rs. 6 only per dozen.

FARNHAM & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Fyculla.

THE NEW
CORRESPONDENCE PAPER

For Inland or Overland Mail is, agreeable to write upon and of handsome appearance; size of folded sheet is 8¾ by 5½ inches. One sheet and envelope can be sent by Inland, four sheets and envelope by Overland, post: Ask for the

EGYPTIAN LINEAR OVERLAND NOTE PAPER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, or Violet, per packet of five quires	1 8	1 12
Per Ream	5 8	6 0
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1 2	1 4

THE NEW LADIES' NOTE
or
INVITATION PAPER;

To fold once: Ask for the Princess' Note Paper, per packet	1 6	1 8
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1 4	1 6

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE VETERINARY and LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, Bruce Lane, on Thursday the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidator's account to the 30th April, 1869.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th May, 1869.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S ESTATE.—A Second Dividend of Decimal Fifteen per Cent (·15 per cent) will be paid to Creditors on the above Estate whose claims have been admitted, on Tuesday the 18th instant, and on succeeding Tuesdays, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JAMES RANKEN,
T. P. PUNNETT,
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

6 Elphinstone Circle, 17th May, 1869.

SPORTING.—Notice is hereby given, that the amended Rules and Racing Rules, etc., of the Western India Turf Club came into force on the 1st of May, 1869.

The Prospectus for the next Bombay Races, which was issued in March or April 1869, will be run off under these amended Rules, copies of which can be obtained at the "Times of India" Office, Bombay. Price Rs. 1½ per copy.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 25th instant, if not previously disposed of at No. 34, Kalbadevie Road, the Ice-soda Fountain and Fixtures, all in good working order, also a First Class Billiard Table with Thurston's Patent Cushions with Balls and Cues, Marking Boards, &c.; also a first rate Bagatelle Table, to be sold without reserve, on account of Abdool Cader and Abdool Ally & Co. No. 34 Kalbadevie Road.

May 14th 1869.

NOTICE.—An Auction Sale of serviceable and unserviceable Stores, consisting of tools of sorts, carts, harness and saddles, iron and brass, &c., will be held at the Grand Arsenal, on Friday, 21st instant, and following days (Sundays excepted) until all the articles are disposed of. The sale will commence at 11 A.M. daily. Terms—25 per cent on the lots being knocked down, and the balance to be paid and the lots to be removed within 3 days, or they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1868, will be paid at this Office, to the shareholders in India, on and after the 21st instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 21st instant.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR Agent.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after the 26th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May, 1869.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 350 per share out of profits, and a further distribution of Rs. 150 per share out of paid-up capital, realized from the sale of ships, will be paid to the Shareholders, on the production of share certificates, on and after Saturday the 15th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—TO HOUSE BUILDERS and OTHERS.—NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, on Malabar Hill, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., the materials of a large lofty wooden bungalow (No. 8), containing 8 rooms, together with out-houses. The roofing of the bungalow is of valuable corrugated zinc sheet, and that of the out-houses of corrugated Iron.

Also the iron columns, girders, joists, &c., of an iron bungalow, (in compartments) measuring 107 feet by 42 feet, including verandah.

Terms and conditions of sale and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES RANKEN,
For self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 12 Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 2nd June, proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

To lay before the meeting the Liquidators' Account, showing their acts and dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

JOHN F. SHAW } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

Bombay, 14th May, 1869.

N. B.—The Accounts prepared to the 30th April last, and the Report of the Liquidators, may be [illegible]

[illegible] 1868-69.

NOTICE.—A general feeling having been expressed that the expenses of the "Englishman" in the late trial should be defrayed by Public Subscription, a Committee is in course of organisation, and after the departure of to-day's Mail, it will be notified by whom Subscriptions will be received.—Calcutta "Exchange Gazette," 8 May 11.

"ENGLISHMAN" SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

WITH reference to the above, Subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the "Englishman," during the late trial, will be received by the following Banks:—

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribers are requested to state whether they desire their names published or not.—Calcutta "Exchange Gazette," May 14.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the Affiliated Financial Corporation (Limited).

Notice is hereby given that by an order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp on the Twenty-ninth day of April last, at Call of Rupees Fifty per Share has been made on the Contributories of the abovenamed Corporation, payable on or before the Twentieth day of May instant. All Contributories are therefore requested to pay the amount of Calls due from them; further proceedings will otherwise, after the Twentieth instant, be taken against them. Dated this 14th day of May 1869.

MANISTY, & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Paid up Capital	£250,000 0 0
Fire Reserve Fund	£297,138 10 10
Fire Premium Reserve	£138,314 15 1
	£435,993 5 11
Total Accumulated Funds	£2,838,118 18 11
Annual Income, from Fire, Life, and Investments	501,871 12 9

Agents in Bombay, W. NICOL & Co.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, is prepared to supply the following Cotton Seeds for sowing during the approaching season:—

Egyptian (imported)	Rs. 10	per cwt.
New Orleans (imported)	„ 25	„
Ditto (acclimatized)	„ 6	„
Sea Island (imported)	„ 25	„
Bourbon (imported)	„ 10	„
Hingunghat (indigenous)	„ 6	„

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seed until sowing time.

Applications should be addressed to Mr. Harrison, Senior Cotton Inspector, Bombay.

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday the 26th May, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Cassanbhoy Dhurumsey, Esquire, No. 14 Apollo Street, to transact the following business:—

1. To pass the Accounts of the transactions of the Company up to 30th April, 1869.
2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors, and to sanction and confirm all the acts, proceedings, and transactions of the Directors had, done, or executed as such, which have taken place since the last General Meeting of Shareholders, viz:—on the 24th October, 1865.
3. To empower the Directors to compromise the claim of Messrs Dadabhoy Nowrojee & Co., of Liverpool, against the Company.
4. To confer general powers of compromising with debtors and creditors on the Directors.
5. To decide as to the mode of winding up the Company, whether by the Directors or by a Liquidator, and to pass such resolutions as may be considered desirable for carrying out the wishes of the Shareholders on that point, and if necessary either to appoint new Directors as may be required, or a Liquidator.
6. To appoint Auditors.

MUNCHERJEE C. RUTNAGUR, Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mahomed Esmail bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Ahmed Sahib bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Bana Bebee, wife of Meeya Fukeer Mahomed Kharkar, and daughter of Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Hajum Bebee, daughter of Bapoo Sahib bin Fakeer Mahomed Potrick; Saroo Bebee, widow of Hajee Meeya bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Sadder Bebee, daughter of Hajee Meeya bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Sudder Bebee, daughter of Shaik Mahomed bin Goolam Mohideen Sadoodoolla; and Meya Shaik Mahomed bin Goolam Mohideen Sadoodoolla, the heirs and legal personal representatives of the Bapoo Sahib bin Fakeer Mahomed Potrick and Hajee Meeya bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick, deceased, have agreed and contracted to sell to Hajee Gool Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahaman all that piece or parcel of Fazandaric land or ground, together with a chawl of 8 compartments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Don Tar 1st Street, without the Fort, and the said chawl is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the gully belonging to the said chawl, and next to that by the property of Doonjersey Gangjee, on the west by the said Don Tar 1st Street, on the east by the Chinch Bunder 1st Street, and on the east by the sweepers' passage or gully to be used in common with the neighbours.

Any person having claim upon the said land or chawl by way of mortgage, inheritance for otherwise are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitors for the purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

NOTICES.

THE Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation has been removed to Sassoon's Buildings, Marine Lane, off Apollo Street.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, Bruce Lane, on Thursday the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Liquidator's account to the 30th April, 1869.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on Monday, the 24th instant, being the Birth Day of Her Majesty the Queen:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May, 1869.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Upcountry Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all descriptions of Castings, Blacksmith's and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

NOTICE.—In drawing attention to Section XI. of Act IV. of 1857, I hereby give notice, that Licenses for the retail License for retail sale of Tobacco.—Section XI. "It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or offer for sale by retail any Tobacco in the said Town without a License from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other officer duly empowered by Government in that behalf, which License shall be in force for a period of twelve calendar months from the date thereof, unless the person to whom the License is granted shall be deprived thereof under the provisions of this Act. A fee of one Rupee shall be paid for every such License."

shall retail Tobacco in the said Town, or who shall knowingly have in his possession any Tobacco in excess of the quantity authorized by Law, is liable to a fine of ten times the value thereof; in addition to which all such Tobacco is liable to seizure and confiscation.

3. The attention of all persons concerned in the retail trade of Tobacco within the Town and Island of Bombay is specially requested to the above notice. The Act allows of no exception in their favour, and any person who after the issue of this notice shall neglect within one month from this date to provide himself with a License as above required will be dealt with according to Law.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 11th May, 1869.

MESSRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm without any change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565
2,750,000	1,000	all	7 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1560
750,000	250	all	9 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,200,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	419½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1469
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	883
2,080,000	1,000	500	,11-14	Do. New	475
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	835
500,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1320

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
487,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
937,500	5,500	5,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9750
160,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
30,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	180—
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	255
150,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
100,000	2,500	2,300	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	...	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' F'd'g Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '75	Bank of Bombay	109
800,000	25	132	...	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. General	20
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	Bombay Ir'dence B'k	26
2,000,000	20	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'kng	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Broker's Bank	75
1,000,000	200	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	5
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	410
800,000	8,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Bom. Union Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast.	160—17

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1/11¾
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1/11
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1/0 to 2 1/16
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
Chits	60 Do. do.	122½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 19.

Maude, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Cust, Ensign, 1-2nd Foot, on medical certificate, from Mahabuleshwur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 19.

Foone, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 14th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to England.

Maude, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 17th May, 1869.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard:—

49th Foot.—Captain W. Madan, and Ensign Y. G. L. Eyre.

Poona, 18th May, 1869.

Captain H. M. Fullerton, Staff Corps, having been reported fit for duty, is attached to the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., at Belgaum.

The following extract from the "London Gazette" of 9th April 1869 is published:—

95th Foot.—Ensign Arthur Montagu Bowles, from the Ceylon Rifles, to be Ensign, vice Watt, transferred to the 21st Foot.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 1st May 1869.

The following promotion by the Government of India is re-published:—

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

19th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. E. S. Smith, 1st Wing Subaltern, 45th Native Infantry, to be Adjutant vice Inglis, who vacates on promotion. Dated 29th April 1869.

17th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. Dawes, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Pakenham, who vacates on promotion. Dated 29th April 1869.

19th Native Infantry.—Ensign C. D. Rundall, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Waller who vacates on promotion. Dated 29th April 1869.

21st Native Infantry.—Major G. H. Basevi, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Tyler appointed to the 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 29th April 1869.

23rd Native Infantry.—Captain J. H. Tyler, from 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating 2nd in Command of 21st Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Woodcock, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 29th April 1869.

Lieutenant H. Paterson, Quarter-master, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Anderson, on furlough. Dated 29th April 1869.

28th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. S. D'Acosta, 2nd Wing Subaltern, and officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, vice Marshall, vacated on promotion. Dated 29th April 1869.

29th Native Infantry.—Major G. G. Cunliffe, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command, vice Langmore, transferred to the 31st Native Infantry. Dated 29th April 1869.

31st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Langmore, from 2nd in Command 29th Native Infantry, to be 2nd in Command, vice Chambers, who vacates, not having joined his appointment previously to proceeding on furlough. Dated 29th April 1869.

33rd Native Infantry.—Captain J. T. Harris, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Pierce, permitted to resign that appointment. Dated 29th April 1869.

34th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. S. Cooke, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Howey, on furlough. Dated 29th April 1869.

35th Native Infantry.—Ensign A. de C. Rennick, 1s. Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Channer, appointed to the 2nd Native Infantry. Dated 29th April 1869.

37th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. Ransford, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Branson, who vacates on promotion. Dated 29th April 1869.

Lieutenant H. N. C. Stebbins, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Ransford. Dated 29th April 1869.

45th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Wilmer, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Smith, appointed Adjutant to the 15th Native Infantry. Lieutenant Wilmer will continue to act as Adjutant 13th Native Infantry. Dated 29th April 1869.

2nd Goorkha Regiment.—Lieutenant S. E Becher, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Cox, who vacates on promotion. Dated 29th April 1869.

Captain H. P. P. Nash, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Becher, and will continue to officiate as Wing Officer. Dated 29th April 1869.

Major T. Pierce, Staff Corps, to be Station Staff Officer at Moradabad, vice Captain J. T. Harris, allowed to resign the appointment. Dated 29th April 1869.

Surgeon J. Elliot, M. D., is confirmed in the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at Agra. Dated 29th April 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Colonel the Hon'ble D. M. Fraser, (A Brigade,) to Mussoorie, Simla, and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Major G. A. Wilkinson, (commanding C. Battery, A Brigade,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. G. Gyll, (B Battery, A Brigade,) to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Smyth, (8th Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 3rd April to the 3rd May, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Oldershaw, (E Battery, 14th Brigade,) to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant E. R. Elles, (D Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant B. V. Arbuckle, (Instructor of Gunnery, 22nd Brigade) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Octobes, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. G. Newcome, (B Battery, 16th Brigade,) to the hills north of Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. de Marylski. (B Battery, 19th Brigade,) to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant M. Armstrong, to visit Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant H. A. Cherry, to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant F. Barid, to Simla, Churkrata and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

25th (2nd Battalion)—Captain G. T. L. Carwithen, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. Candy, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major J. Williamson, (Commandant 26th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board prior to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

Late 3rd European Light Cavalry.—Captain F. W. Russell, (attached to 7th Bengal Cavalry,) to Dalhousie and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1795.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th May, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

3/th Foot.—Lieutenant H. B. Gaulier to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 1st February 1869.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant T. J. Fitzsimon to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Wodehouse, promoted. Dated 20th April 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

19th Foot.—Ensign George E. Langford to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Miller, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 23rd March 1869.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant K. R. B. Wodehouse to be Captain by purchase, vice Waring, who retires. Dated 20th April 1869.

Ensign Arthur Goding to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wodehouse, promoted. Dated 20th April 1869.

88th Foot.—Ensign Lascelles W. Ford, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Beatty admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 24th April 1869.

106th Foot.—Ensign Markham R. Kittoe to be Lieutenant, vice Wyllie, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 10th February 1869.

103th Foot.—Ensign Frederick G. T. Welch to be Lieutenant, vice Watson, (admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 14th April 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

58th Foot.—Major R. C. Whitehead, to Nynee Tal and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

60th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant A. Morris, to hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th July on private affairs.

(2nd Battalion.)—Captain W. N. Manners, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

77th Foot.—Ensign F. Graham, to remain at Sheik Boodeen, Punjab, from the 16th March to the 15th September, on medical certificate, in extension.

92nd Foot.—Major R. S. Williams to Mussoorie, Nynee Tal, and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

105th Foot.—Captain H. Beckley, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Captain E. B. Gardyne, to Cashmere, from the 15th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon W. Ferguson, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st April to the 30th September, on medical certificate.

107th Foot.—Captain G. A. Owen, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Honorary Captain J. FitzGerald, (Paymaster,) to Simla, for four months, from the 30th June 1868, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Major H. Grant, (doing general duty at Morar,) to Calcutta, from the 19th January to the 24th February, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1854.

Major C. Shaw, (doing general duty at Meean Meer,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Major G. Cavenagh, (doing general duty at Jhelum,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Smith, (doing general duty at Barrackpore,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Late 72nd Native Infantry.—Captain R. W. Sartorius, (officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 6th Bengal Cavalry,) to Simla and neighbouring hills from the 15th April to the 15th October on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant A. J. Stead (doing duty 11th Native Infantry,) to Mussoorie, from the 20th April to the 20th August, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0 "
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. "
	Rice Shipt Cotton	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 17s. 6d. "
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. "
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d. "
	Jute	£0 15s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers up to end of May	£4 10s. 0d.
	1st June	£4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas nominal.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool.
	Trinidad	Wylie	Havre.
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Connemara, Hughes, to Calcutta.
Ship Abyssinia, Davis, to Calao.
Ship Militiades, Lidbeck, to Gibraltar.

The steamer Columbian, to China, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 18th, 7-25 A.M.—Mail steamer "Mooltan," from Calcutta, anchored at 6-45.

GALLE, 18th, 7-45 A.M.—Mail steamer "Bengal," from Bombay, anchored at 7 A.M.

GALLE, 18th, 2-25 P.M.—Mail steamer "Simla" sailed for Calcutta at 2-10 P.M.

GALLE, 18th, 5-10 P.M.—Mail steamer "Malta sailed for Australia.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DUXBURY—ATKINSON—May 19th at St. Stephens Church, Bandora, by the Rev. G. Leagard, J. R. Duxbury, Esq., to Caroline Emily, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Atkinson, Esq., of Bombay. No cards.

DEATH.

BUCHOOBAI—May 18th, Fort, the wife of Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, Engineer, late I. N., aged 42 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

AT the present rate at which we are going on in reclaiming land from the sea, we shall soon have no hills left on the Island at all. Bombay will ultimately become as flat as a pancake. The great idea which has possessed the public mind during the last few years is to raze our hills to the ground and to cast them into the sea. A large portion of the northern part of Malabar Hill now lies in Back Bay, and we suppose the rest of it will in time be also buried there. Half Nowrojee Hill, which stands or rather used to stand, near the Elphinstone Reclamation, has disappeared. We have just commenced burrowing in the hill near Mahaluxmee, and we presume its doom is now sealed. Even further north we are busy at work on the hills about Sewree, which promise to be levelled before long. The capacious stomach of Bombay, though, is not to be filled easily. One might at first imagine that the hills round about the town would furnish sufficient food for the most voracious appetite. But Bombay has a power of swallowing and assimilating mud and stone that is quite marvellous. Not content with the hills *in* the island, she is devouring several others far away. One to the north of Sion, named Coorla, will soon be gone altogether. It is being digested on the Elphinstone Reclamation. Even the hills across the water are not safe. Bombay is nibbling away at Hog Island, Peerpaw, Beelapoor, Panwell, and Elephanta. Perhaps Trombay and Carinjah even will ultimately have to bow their proud head and kiss her feet.

We have always thought that one of the greatest advantages our town possesses is the facility with which it can extend its limits. As trade increases, the population must inevitably increase also. Every year more accommodation must be required. This can only be obtained by enlarging the borders of the town. That we are correct in our statement is proved by what has already taken place. The Elphinstone Reclamation has been undertaken simply because the former town could not accommodate the shipping trade. In going over the works of this Company, the first thought that occurs to one at sight of the quantities of merchandise stored everywhere is, "How did the people manage before these works were carried out?" But even the Elphinstone Reclamation does not suffice for our wants. Moody Bay is being reclaimed also, and we suppose the Mazagon and the Frere Land Companies will begin work before long. Nor is this power of extension which Bombay possesses confined only in the direction of the upper portion of the harbour. Hundreds of acres remain to be reclaimed on the eastern side of Colaba, and many square miles in Back Bay and along the western coast of the island. Indeed no one could possibly say at this moment in what direction Bombay will stop growing. It is amusing to look at an old map of the place and to compare it with a map of the present town. Some of the features are not recognizable. If this is the case already, what will it be a hundred years hence. How inaccurate will some of the present descriptions of the tight little island then seem to our great-grand-children. "Where are the hills?" some one will ask. His neighbour, a better informed man, will reply, "Our ancestors filled up some of the hollows in the coast with them." "Where then is the Back Bay of mania renown, which gave its name to the famous bubble company?" "It stood under the wide plain which now stretches from what used to be called Malabar Hill, but is now Malabar Terrace, to Colaba." But without indulging in fancy, we think the changes which are being made in the physical appearance of Bombay by the agency of man deserve more than a passing thought. We take them as the best evidence of the great future in store for her. The inhabitants have faith in their town. It would be strange indeed if they had not. With a magnificent harbour such as no other town in the country can boast of, with the best geographical position that could well be conceived, with a climate that will bear comparison with any city on the plains of India, and with the prospect before her of direct railway communication with Bengal, the North West Provinces and Madras, Bombay possesses advantages that must enable her in the long run to outstrip all other towns in both political and commercial importance. Her great rival, Calcutta, with all the prestige of being the capital of the empire, and with her position in the heart of the most productive provinces of India, is being gradually overtaken in the race. If any should doubt this, let them compare the relative positions of these two towns thirty years ago and their relative positions now. How much has Bombay gained in that time, and how much has Calcutta lost? Does the great difference which did exist between them then, exist any longer now? A straw will show which way the wind blows. Thirty years ago who would have dared to propose that Calcutta should not be the capital of the Empire? Now it is openly contested whether the time has not already arrived to transfer the seat of the Viceroy to Bombay. We are not of those who think that any such thing is about to come to pass shortly. It might not even be desirable just yet. But we are confident that it will come to pass ultimately. While, therefore, the future looks so bright, let us not be dazzled by it and relax our energies in the present. All schemes for the physical improvement of the island will ever command our cordial support. Nature has given us a harbour. We shall soon have docks and quays and piers and all other works necessary for our maritime traffic. The extension of our railway system will leave little to be desired in the matter of communications either in the island or with the interior.

But while we are intent on our material progress, do not let us imagine that our position is secure. If she is to win the race, Bombay must not forget the weightier matters of health. While we are levelling our hills and filling up the hollows in our coast, while we are extending our railways in every direction, do not let us neglect the town itself. Thales, in contemplating the stars, fell into a well at his feet. Let us beware lest the fate of the philosopher overtake Bombay. The greatest advancement in wealth and commerce may be neutralized to a considerable extent by the unhealthy state of the town. We do not propose to advocate any particular schemes for its improvement, but we simply urge the advisability of that same energy and enterprise being brought to bear on sanitary works which is bestowed on others. Obviously our two great wants are a thorough system of drainage and an efficient water supply. Whatever Bombay does in these matters should be of the best and in accordance with the most advanced knowledge of the age. We do trust that the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will not lend themselves to any half measures. Money spent in tinkering and patching up old works is simply money thrown away. If we let things take their usual course, Bombay will sink into that deplorable state which Calcutta has already arrived at. The filthy condition of the metropolis of India has been a bye-word for years, and now it is less likely than ever that she will be able to recover from it. Should the same fate overtake Bombay, she will have only herself to blame for it. Her position affords her no excuse such as that which Calcutta may urge on her behalf. Calcutta is borne down with a debt of a million sterling, and is struggling to throw it off with a yearly revenue of only eighteen and a half lacs of rupees. Bombay has a debt of not even three-quarters of a million sterling, and she possesses a yearly revenue of over thirty lacs of rupees. But even this does not give a true state of the case. Half the debt of Calcutta bears interest to the Government at five per cent, the other half to the people at [illegible]. Thus to enable her to exist she has to pay away out of her yearly income no less a sum than five and a half lacs of rupees. The debt of Bombay consists of forty lacs to the Government at four per cent., fifteen lacs to the Government at five per cent., and seventeen lacs to the public at six per cent. The total charge on her yearly income is less than three and a half lacs of rupees. It requires no great capacity to understand the enormous disadvantage at which Calcutta is placed. It will indeed be disgraceful if with all this start in the race, Bombay should be beaten at the winning post. If towns are judged by their sanitary condition, Calcutta has long since forfeited her claim to be considered the capital of India. She has neglected her duty so long and to such an extent, that now during the greater portion of the year the Government of the country is obliged to be carried on from elsewhere. She is even called the "*home of cholera.*" No such unenviable notoriety attaches to Bombay. But neglect in the execution of sanitary works may bring about a very different state of things. Let it not be forgotten that if an epidemic breaks out in Bombay, the consequences will be much more serious than those likely to be produced by such a visitation in Bengal. Europe is in weekly communication with Bombay, and in only fortnightly with Calcutta. The power of cholera to spread to the West will, therefore, be just double in one case what it is in the other. Nor does the evil rest here. Persia, Arabia, Africa—all might be seriously affected by the epidemic. Trade with these countries is increasing every year. We are no alarmists, but we think it a duty to point out that if, with all her advantages, Bombay fails to make provision for the future, she will then deserve the reproaches which will be cast on her. Sydney Smith said that it only required the burning of a bishop (even Sodor and Man would do) to put a stop to locking people into railway carriages. We hope Bombay may not require an epidemic to awake her from her lethargy. She has an enormous income. What is required is *first* a knowledge of our actual position, next "*a proper adjustment of the expenditure.*" Not to let her funds dribble away in a number of minor improvements, but to concentrate them in those more important works of drainage and water supply, which so materially affect the lives of the inhabitants. If the Government, which betrays a tendency to abdicate, would only show a true earnestness for the health of the community and a determination to deal with the ruling of the place in a proper spirit, Bombay might in the course of a few years be put into a state which would bear comparison with that of the best ordered towns in England.

FROM an advertisement in our columns it will be seen that the Directors of our Presidency Bank are about to issue their reserved shares agreeably to the provisions of the "Articles of Association." We fear that this increase of capital will not at present tell to the advantage of the shareholders. The altered conditions of the up-country cotton marts, so eloquently described by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, have not been without their effect on the Bank of Bombay. The business of the year is crowded into six months, and the profits into an accumulation of the famed "nimble nine-pence." The Directors have shown that even with a capital of half a million they have been able to supply all legitimate commercial wants. The increase therefore would probably have proved an actual burden, were it not that the impending closure of the Bengal Bank Agency, and the still unoccupied fields in the presidency will afford the Directors scope for the employment of their fresh capital. Perhaps too, this increase is not an unmixed evil; it will in some respects assimilate our Presidency Bank to that of Calcutta. A Presidency Bank with a capital of one crore of rupees must be respectable, if the Bank of Bengal does not ignore everything antecedent to the increase of its own capital, and such a Bank is not to be contemptuously treated like the Bank of Madras. Besides, will not this increase of capital remove one, and we hope, the last objection which the Bank of Bengal has for declining to trust our Presidency Bank? Of course we know that the want of confidence expressed was only a *plea*, suggessed perhaps by the ingenious Advocate General of Calcutta; but like every other which has been advanced in the unseemly bickering which Government have allowed to continue so long, it falls at last stale, flat, and unprofitable. We are amused by noticing in the *Indian Daily News* how the acute lawyer, Mr. Cowie, argues that the Bengal Bank Agency here is not a banking establishment, because it does not discount bills. Were all the papers on the subject published, we firmly believe that every other theory on which the continuance of the Agency has been so long allowed would prove as groundless as this. We remember the *Friend of India* had a very able article, showing that an Agency and a Branch were very different things, and pointing out wherein the difference consisted, but unfortunately Mr. Dickson had used the terms as synonymous in his correspondence with Government. We do not say that Mr. Dickson was right, we merely refer to the point to show that nothing was too small or too absurd to be used as a shield against the outcry from every point of India, save Calcutta, against the intrusion of its Presidency Bank into the Presidency town of Bombay. We are able to demolish Mr. Cowie's law as effectually, and on perhaps better authority. If the Bengal Bank Agency does not discount bills, will the Secretary of that Institution be good enough to tell us how he has entered in his books a large purchase of bills on Calcutta which the Agency is reported to have made lately? If the amount is not included in the "Mercantile bills discounted at Head Office and Branches," we fear the Bank of Bengal's published statements are not prepared correctly. If our suggestion is correct, we ask whether a lawyer's quibble, or the books of the Bank of Bengal itself, should be accepted by Government as proof that the Agency is or is not a banking institution? We could ask many other equally pertinent questions, but we trust Lord Mayo's pen has already cut the Gordian knot which has given so many of us food for discussion for nigh eighteen months.

WE learn that Colonel Ashburner succeeds Dr. Wiehe as Inspector General of Goals.

COLONEL C. B. FULLER, E Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to act as Inspector of Royal Artillery, vice Brigadier-General H. Forster.

THE following appointments are made with effect from the 18th idem, subject to confirmation by the Government of India:—Major W. T. Chitty to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts; Colonel H. T. Vincent to act as Military Accountant, pending the arrival of Colonel Vincent; and Major Chitty to continue to perform the duties of Military Accountant, in addition to those of Controller of Military Accounts.

STAFF SURGEON JAMES KELLY is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency from the 1st May 1869.

THE following officers have been nominated by the Viceroy to Civil employment in Oudh:—

Lieutenant C. L. Prendergast, Quartermaster 40th N.I.

Lieutenant T. R. Cowie, Bengal Staff Corps Adjutant 2nd N.I.

Lieutenant F. Barrow, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st Bangal Cavalry.

Lieutenant M. N. Gubbins, 1-11th Foot, doing duty with 37th N. I.

THE Collector of the License Tax at Madras appears to have as much difficulty as other tax collectors in getting in money. On Friday last he prosecuted no fewer than a hundred people who had neglected to pay their tax. Most of the defendants paid the tax before their cases were called on for hearing. He also applied for and obtained summonses against another batch of a hundred.

THE native who presented the forged cheque for Rs. 5,500 at the Government Treasury and received the amount thereof, has, after examination, been committed by Mr. Richardson, the City Magistrate, to the next Criminal Sessions.—*Deccan Herald*, May 19.

WE regret to state that a fatal accident happened to one of the guards of the G. I. P. Railway, named William Parnell, at the Khandalla Station, on the evening of Monday last. It appears that as the afternoon mail train from Bombay of which, deceased was guard, started from the station, he [illegible] on to one of the incline brakes, slipped his footing and fell between the platform and the train,—three incline brakes passing over him, by which he was literally cut to pieces. The poor fellow's body was brought to Poona where it was buried yesterday morning.—*Id.*

WE mentioned in a recent issue that a box containing silver bricks to the value of Rs. 10,000 had been stolen from the railway train in transit from Bombay to Hyderabad. The inspector of railway police, Abdool Feroze, has succeeded in discovering and apprehending the perpetrators of the theft, and in recovering half of the stolen property. This is the third serious offence that has been traced out within the last few days. We allude to the loot of Rs. 58,000; the forgery on the Treasury of a cheque for Rs. 5,550; and the theft of the box of silver. It may be added that a professional thug has also been apprehended, supposed to belong to the dacoits now infesting Mawul. All this speaks volumes for the energy and efficiency of the police under the superintendence of Major Torin Thatcher.—*Id.*

THE prisoner Chanbhoy Bappoobhoy, who was tried on the 6th March last before F. Lloyd, Esq., the then Session Judge of Poona, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to be hung—which sentence was subsequently confirmed by the High Court—was executed yesterday morning on the north-east corner of the Poona City Jail. The following officials were present:—Mr. Richardson, the visiting Magistrate of the Jail, Dr. Bell, the acting Superintendent, Mr. Trenn, the inspector of police, Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, the jailor, besides a large number of police sepoys.

ONE night last week the native station master at Chunar gave "a line clear message" to the guard or driver of the down passenger train. The train started as a matter of course, but had not gone far when the driver saw the lights of another train coming towards him. With much presence of mind he immediately reversed his engine and backed as fast as possible into and beyond the Chunar station. In this way a collision was avoided; but had the driver lost his self-possession, or had there been a curve on this part of the line, the result might have been serious. The station master decamped at once, and has not since been heard of.—*Pioneer, May 17.*

IN the beginning of last year an outbreak occurred amongst the Naikras belonging to the Narookote district of the Punch Mehals in the Bombay Presidency, which necessitated a resort to military force before it could be effectually quelled. With a view to maintain communication with the Naikra districts, and as a safeguard against future disturbances, the Bombay Government applied for an annual grant from the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 4,000 as an experimental measure, for five years for clearing the jungles and improving the cart-track in those districts. The Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure, on the understanding that it must be debited to the revenues of the Punch Mehals.—*Id.*

WE understand that the East Indian Railway has supplied every station master on their lines from Calcutta to Delhi, with cholera pills accompanied by short directions for the treatmen, of the disease. These medicines are intended not only for the benefit of their own servants, but also for passengers or any one who may apply for them. We may also mention that, if any case of cholera should occur among passengers, the carriage in which it has occurred is not again used until it has been thoroughly fumigated and washed or painted. For these salutary measures the public are indebted to the spontaneous action of the Company.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN C. M. BROWNE, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Officiating Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab Public Works Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 19th, 9 A.M.—Weather slightly cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 30·00.

CANNANORE, 19th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·90.

TELLICHERRY, 19th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind calm, thermometer 91.

GALLE, 19th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind calm, thermometer 84.

COCHIN, 19th, 9-11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·984, sky cumulus.

VINGORLA,

POISONING BLACK-TOWN.

The systematic poisoning of the residents of Black-town by the emptying of the Fort drain at a time when the wind is blowing over the town still continues. A few days after we had called public attention to this matter a month or so ago, we were glad to be informed that the President of the Municipal Commission had drawn the attention of the Government very urgently to the matter. Since that time we have waited patiently for the result of this application; but perhaps we are unreasonable in expecting such a matter to be attended to so soon. The gentlemen of the various departments of the Government must have time to play their little game of shuttlecock, and settle who ought to deal with the matter; and after that they must have due time for consideration before doing anything. In the meantime the teeming thousands of the town are subject to be every other night suffocated by order of Government. The stench that fills the houses is more horrible than the imagination can conceive, and entering the lungs of a feeble person, we feel certain that the poisonous gases are strong enough to kill. Were the people of Black-town criminals in a penitentiary, or the recipients of public charity in a workhouse, the nuisance affecting them would soon be overcome by the energy of authorities or the clamour of committees; but as they are only common citizens living in their own houses, and at their own charges, nobody has any concern in keeping them from being poisoned.—*Madras Mail, May 15.*

THE "PIONEER" AND WASPS.

The *Pioneer* of Monday says—"We deeply regret having inserted that unlucky paragraph about what we have heard irreverently called the "Wasp Rinderpest." A whole flood of letters has poured in upon us on this subject. We had no idea that wasps were such a *sensation*. One young lady bitterly complains of having attempted to follow our advice 'by catching a wasp and looking at its tail.' She says the brute instantly stung her, and that we are brutes too! Good gracious!—what next? Another valued correspondent scornfully doubts the whole story and defies us to send him proofs, in the shape of a small packet of the 'extremely minute colourless, spider-like parasites.' A very likely request! A third enters upon the subject with much ardour, and sends us sketches of the appearance presented by the parasites under a powerful microscope, some of them like small elephants, tigers, crocodiles, &c. We must decline acceding to his request to lithograph and publish them for the benefit of science. We seriously declare our unwillingness to write any more on this distressing subject."

THE CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA IN BURMAH.

The cultivation of the cinchona plant in Burmah is likely to prove a successful experiment. Plumadoes the spot selected for gardening, is situated on the hill, to the north-east of Tonghoo, at an altitude favourable, it is also said, for a sanitarium. Captain Seaton, the Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, has undertaken the care of the plants—of the succirubra variety—which he brought over, from what may be termed, the parent plantation on the Neilgherries in Madras. Two hundred were safely landed at Rangoon on the 14th of November last; and 188 survived the boat and land journey to Plumadoe. The transport of a number of glass-cases, containing tiny plants most carefully tended, and regarding the protection of which from sun, and against the destructive proclivities of coolies, the persons in charge were nervously anxious, was a source of wonder and curiosity to the Karens. Elephants transported the glass-cases to the foot of the ascents, where Karens were engaged from village to village. The Plumadoe site is about 2,000 feet above the sea, and is well drained: the betel palm is cultivated about it, and the soil is considered well suited to the exotic. Of the 188 planted during the last week of December, 168 plants were counted at the end of February. Over-exposure has been found very unfavourable for them, an experience long ago gained both at Ootacamund and at Darjeeling. Dr. Mason, of the Karen Mission, has undertaken the experiment of propagation by seed, but the nurseries will need experienced tending, and two lads from Ootacamund will be sent down to Tonghoo. We believe that a number of intelligent lads are being trained on the Neilgherry plantations as gardeners, a well-foreseen provision, for the cultivation when it becomes the care of private enterprise may yet compete either with tea or coffee in the area it will cover, while unlike these plants the cinchona needs experienced and scientific care in its early growth. In 1865, Mr. Leeds, the then Conservator of Forests, set two plants on the crest of one of the Karen hills, and Captain Seaton inspected. They have grown to about 8 feet in height, and to 3 inches in girth, and look healthy; branches from them have been forwarded to Mr. Broughton, the Madras Quinologist, for analysis. The richness of the soil, suitability of temperature, and good drainage promise success; but it would be unfortunate if Captain Seaton, with his other official duties drawing him away to other parts of the country, should have to leave the plants for any length of time to the care of native gardeners.—*Indian Daily News, May 14.*

THE WATER SUPPLY OF MADRAS.

(*Madras Mail, May 14.*)

The water supply of Madras has perhaps never been at a lower ebb than during the present dry season. Wells, which have for years yielded an unfailing supply, have gone dry while others which still afford a scanty allowance, yield it to a great extent dirty and impure. The little water that remains to us is more or less brackish, and full of salts in solution or of fine mud in suspension. A bath, so far as colour and consistence are concerned, might just as well be taken in pea soup, as in the fluid which our watermen bring to us from mysterious sources. The fact which is strongly impressed upon us, however, is the very remarkable salubrity of not only of the town, but of the whole Presidency of Madras, notwithstanding the complete failure of the last monsoon rains, and the consequent diminution in our water supply. One explanation of the total immunity of the people from disorders which are ordinarily associated with impure water supply has been suggested to us. It is said that, however impure our present water supply may appear, it has undergone the best of all filtration, by passing through the deeper strata of our subsoil, and that although there may be too many salts in solution, and fine clay may be stirred up from the bottoms of our wells to give the water a muddy colour, yet the sources of supply are absolutely more free from dangerous impurities now, than when our wells are filled by a plentiful fall of rain, which dissolves a great deal of surface filth, and allows it to pass into our drinking water. If this explanation be the correct one, then it seems to us that those who advocate the bringing in of a water supply to the town, which has not been subjected to so salutary a process of filtration through the soil, are incurring a great responsibility. The present state of Madras, its almost complete immunity from disorders associated with the use of bad water, and the daily use by its half-million of population of water full of inorganic and organic impurities, of water which would on *prima facie* evidence be condemned by every sanitary expert or to teach us, if it teaches anything at all, that it is the surface contamination of a water supply we must look to as most obnoxious to health, and that if we cannot ensure freedom of contamination of a surface supply, we should better consult the public safety by depending entirely on our wells. Every native knows by experience that well or tank water, especially if the well or tank is constantly drawn from, is safer to drink than the water of a running stream. A particular well or tank may of course become contaminated from surface filth, so as to become dangerous to health; but in this case the danger is limited to a few; whereas should a surface water supply become fouled, and a large population be dependent upon such a source for its water, the mischief would be infinitely increased. Now, in regard to the proposed water supply of Madras, the collecting ground extends over a wide area of country, drained by the Cortelliar and Naggery rivers. The water so collected is brought into a series of large reservoirs, from the lowest of which, the Red Hill Lake, it is proposed to bring the water into Madras by means of an open channel or canal. Now, supposing the water at all times to leave the Red Hills lake in a condition of absolute freedom from contamination by cholera germs, who is to guarantee to the consumer that the fluid in the open channel will reach him in an innocuous condition. Knowing as we do the habits of natives, and their curious belief that water purifies every thing it touches, without harm to itself, we feel assured that no amount of watching or supervision will keep the channel from defilement, and that the danger of general outbursts of cholera in Madras, will be increased ten-fold, by the proposed method of distributing the water from the Red Hills. A masonry culvert, or iron pipes, are said to be too costly for our means; but if we can't ensure freedom of pollution of our new water supply, it seems to us that it would be better to do without it, until our finances will allow of the water reaching the consumer free as it can be made of human contamination. If it be suggested that we are antiquated in our notions of the sanitary requirements of the people, we will point triumphantly to the history of the last few years of Madras, and show that with a scanty, and in many respects, impure water supply, derived from wells and tanks, there has been no epidemic cholera, or other disease depending on the use of fouled water. May the experience of the Municipality in its new source of supply be equally happy!

BOMBAY.

The Mombadavie Tank.—The work of emptying the Mombadavie tank was commenced yesterday, the task being entrusted to Messrs. Glover and Co.

Vehar Lake.—At the close of last week the height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake was 47 feet 3 inches; at the corresponding date last year it was 48 feet 5 inches.

Suicide by Poisoning.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday, at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, on view of the body of Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenic.

Currency Notes Lost.—Major T. Hewett has reported to the police that on Saturday evening last he gave his servant a hundred rupees currency note to get it cashed at the Bank of Bombay. The servant got five notes for Rs. 10 each and the remainder in cash. He proceeded to the Market where, he states, he missed the notes out of his pocket.

High Court.—There was an unusually large number of appeals from criminal cases fixed for hearing yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd in the Appellate Side of the High Court. There were in all sixty cases; of these seven were appeals from persons who were convicted of murder, and fifty-three were miscellaneous appeals.

Accident.—On Tuesday afternoon last, while a number of workmen were engaged in excavating a portion of the hill near Gowalia tank, the upper portion of the earth suddenly gave way, burying three men. Two of them were got out slightly injured, while the third, by name Byroo Calloo, had his thigh broken, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Alleged Serious Robbery.—Some time during the night of the 14th instant, some suspicious characters, by means of bamboos tied together, climbed up to the back window of the house of one Maneckchund Ghellabhoy, entered the room, opened a chest of drawers, and abstracted therefrom ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 3,000. Several persons are in custody of the police on suspicion.

Departure of Bishop Meurin.—Bishop Meurin left Bombay yesterday for Europe by the s. s. *Magdala*. There was a pretty good attendance in the Fort Chapel at three in the afternoon, when His Lordship bestowed his benediction, and in a few sentences stated that he was to visit Rome. The party then accompanied the Bishop to the Apollo Bunder, where they bade him farewell, and gave him a hearty cheer as he departed for the steamer.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—This club intends, as in former years, to celebrate Her Majesty's birth-day by a theatrical performance on Monday evening. The Club will perform the tragedy of "Evadne, or The Statue," and Garrick's rendering of Shakespear's comedy of the "Taming of the Shrew." The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club is now well known for the highly creditable manner in which they put plays upon the stage, and no doubt they will as usual be welcomed by a full house. It is almost needless to add that the performances of the Club are in English.

Application for Proceedings in a Forgery Case.—Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, pleader, yesterday appeared in the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd, and moved for papers in the case of *The Queen against Appajee Viswapa Deopuddy and three others*, who had been convicted by Mr. F. H. Shaw, Session Judge of Belgaum, for the offence of forging a valuable security, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Gunputrao said that the conviction had been arrived at from the evidence of the prosecutor and a friend of his, the latter of whom was sued in a Civil Court by the accused Abbajee Limajee. The Court granted the application and made an order for the papers.

Alleged Cheating.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday the Acting Chief Magistrate disposed of another case in connection with proceedings in the Small Cause Court. The circumstances, as stated by the complainant (Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee), were that he held a promissory note from Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengalee for Rs. 900. He took a summons for the debt in the Small Cause Court, but on the morning before the case was heard he called on defendant. He met Dadabhoy in a stable with some other men, and defendant said he was to pay the money. He accordingly gave him notes, which complainant afterwards discovered were only for Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 1,000. Complainant had given up the promissory note; and on stating these circumstances in the Small Cause Court Mr. O'Leary postponed proceedings till action should be taken in a Criminal Court. Mr. Leith, barrister, appeared as attorney for the prosecution, and Mr. Cowasjee Nanjee for the defence. The magistrate after hearing the witness dismissed the case, on the ground that he did not quite believe in these proceedings in the stable, and that, at all events, they could not be recognised in any manner as operating in the way of an extinguishment of the claim in the Small Cause Court, and His Worship said that he deprecated converting the Police Court, in these holiday times, into a subsidiary branch of the Small Cause Court!

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The Government must be hard to please if they are not satisfied with the zeal of the Collector of Income Tax. He has assessed a large number of European firms at about double the amount of their profits as estimated last year for the collection of the certificate tax. When one gentleman stated to him the real amount of his income as shown by the books of the firm, and requested that the assessment might be corrected accordingly, the Collector in most polite terms expressed his inability to believe that account. But perhaps the most remarkable instance of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's urbanity is the following passage in a letter addressed by him to a newcomer to Bombay, who had ventured to expostulate on being assessed on an income nearly three times as large as that corresponding to his professional earnings for the last six months:—"Having lately arrived in Bombay, what you did in business for a few months of the last year cannot be taken as a basis for ascertaining your profits for the current year. I have reason to believe that your profits for the year ending March 1870 will amount to the sum mentioned in the notice." The gentleman in question says that he shall be delighted to pay on his income as estimated by the Collector, if the latter will back his opinion with a guarantee. We are afraid that a good deal of Mr. Bellasis' leisure will be occupied in hearing assessment appeals. Surely it would be better that the time of our business community should not be wasted by an assessment made in the true Oriental style of bargaining, that of asking twice the sum which is really meant to be taken.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19th May.

Furious Driving.—Kusthnoo Gunnoo was fined Rs. 5—Rs. 4 of that to be paid the complainant—for furious driving in Chuckla.

Theft.—Pitamber Woolaljee was sent to the Reformatory for stealing a chatty, valued at Rs. 5, from Goculdass Jewraz.—Kalli Khan Ahmed was ordered a whipping of ten stripes for stealing some wearing apparel.

Obstructions on the Streets.—No fewer than thirty-five hawkers were brought up for causing obstructions on the street by exposing fruit for sale. They were warned and discharged.

Theft.—Bapoo Kundajee and Abdool Russool were sent to prison for ten days, with the alternative of a fine of Rs. 10 each, for assaulting Ameer Ali.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—19th May.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Obstructing a Thoroughfare.—Tookaram Ragoo, a cart driver, was fined three rupees, for obstructing a public thoroughfare by keeping his cart thereon.

Trespass.—Nepal Ruttonay was charged with trespassing into the compound of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia's bungalow at Parell, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Offence in the Railway.—Balla Dhondoo was charged with defrauding the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, by travelling in a carriage from Surat to Bombay without a ticket. He was fined four rupees, or in default to undergo seven days' hard labour.

A Duck and a Canard.—The *Musical World* treats as a canard the story that the Duc de Massa marries the divine Mdlle. Nilsson. We hope that the *M. W.* is right, for though Mr. Jessel says that all wives are slaves, we should not like to think that such a wife had always to address her husband as "massa."—*Punch.*

A Travelling Yankee lecturer having been robbed, while taking a nap in a railway carriage, soon after received his pocket-book through the post-office with the following note from the disgusted thief:—"You miserable skunk, bears your pockit-book—I don't keep no sich. For a man dressed as will as you was to go round with a wellit with nothin' in but a lot of noospaper scraps, a ivury tooth-comb, two postage stamps, an' a pass from a talerode director, is a contemptorbel imperstition on the public. I return your trash. I never robs any only gentlemen."

THE LOSS OF THE "ATALANTA."

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Yesterday the official court of enquiry, appointed by Government, gave the following judgment as to the circumstances attending the loss of the barque *Atalanta*, near Kennery Island, on the 19th ultimo:—

Pursuant to the Government Notification, Marine Department, dated the 26th April last, appointing John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late Indian Navy, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the foundering of the barque *Atalanta* about ten miles south by west of Kennery Island, and six miles west by south of Koorla Fort, on the 19th ultimo, the Court assembled on the days mentioned in the proceedings for the purpose stated.

The barque *Atalanta* left this port on Sunday the 18th April last, bound for Bushire, with a cargo consisting principally of coal. Her crew, including captain and officers, consisted of about thirty persons, and she had on board about thirty-five passengers—men, women, and children.

On leaving the port in the middle of the day she is said to have been quite tight, having only sixteen inches of water in her, though she had not been pumped out for several days, and that this had not increased at 6 o'clock that evening; but at 8 o'clock the same evening the gunner reported to the chief officer that the ship was making water fast, and that there were then two feet in the well. It appears that orders were given to set the pumps going, but, notwithstanding that they were kept constantly going, the water increased to three feet before 9 o'clock, and the syrang at this time also reported that the ship was making large quantities of water in the forepart.

The captain, who had gone below soon after 6 o'clock was called up, and on seeing that the ship was making water rapidly and that the attempt to stop it coming in through the seams in the forepart of the vessel by putting a quantity of oakum into the places or holes where the water was seen coming in, was quite unsuccessful, he gave orders to put the helm up and run in towards the land.

The chief mate states that about half-past 9, or 10, o'clock the water had increased to seven feet, that the pumps had been kept going all the time, and that no perceptible accident had occurred to account for the ship making water so rapidly.

At half-past 10 o'clock it was considered that the ship could not possibly be saved, and at this time the cutter (said to have been an excellent boat) was lowered into the water, and the chief mate got in her with the captain's wife. It was thought the better plan to keep the boat astern and run the ship towards the land. The chief mate states that the cutter could have held eighteen or nineteen persons safely.

The long boat was afterwards got ready for lowering, but the tackle gave way and she had to be re-swung, and on the boat being hoisted out the captain gave orders that the vessel should be passed astern so, as he says, that the women and children might be put in her. These orders, through bad management or want of care on the part of the captain and officers, and in part owing to the crew being terrified at their perilous position, were unfortunately not obeyed, as it appears by the evidence produced before us that nearly all hands rushed into the boat. She heeled over on one side filled with water, and went astern. The men then jumped from the long boat to the quarter boat and nearly swamped her. The mate then cut the rope and went away with the cutter, having orders from the captain to look after her, and see that she was not swamped by people rushing into her.

From what the captain states it appears that there was now only one boat left,—the gig—and there were then about eighteen or nineteen persons on board, besides some women and children who were on the poop. "I went below at this time" he says—"and saw the water was a little over the after-hatch between decks. I went forward and found the water was rushing in where an old hawse-pipe had been blocked up below the present hawse-pipe. About half an hour after this the gunner reported that there was three feet of water on the lower deck." "On this," the captain says, "I sang out to let go the anchor, my object being to get all hands up aloft into the rigging. I got no answer. The gig was at this time hanging at the davits, the ship was almost awash, and as she was about foundering I left her in the gig with three lascars and four seacunnies. I was forced to leave at this time as the lascars and seacunnies had lowered the gig themselves and were about to leave the ship. I asked them to stop by the ship, but they would not, and so I left. The gig could not take more than eight or nine persons."

Women and children, to the number it is believed of nineteen, were at this time on the afterpart of the ship crying. No attempt was made to put them in the boat.

At day-light the captain and men with him returned in the gig to the ship, and found her with about four feet water nearly up to the main-yard. At this time they took off the rigging one woman and six men, but no traces of any of the others, who were on board when the captain first left, could be seen.

Before leaving the port this time, the *Atalanta* had been on the slip, repaired and surveyed, and a certificate of her sea-worthiness was given to the owner by Captain Dixon, the surveyor in Bombay for Lloyd's and other Agencies. It would seem nevertheless that the ship was not in fact sea-worthy at this time. We mean no reflection on Captain Dixon in saying so. Nor can Mr. Green, or the chief officer, Mr. Page, be blamed for this.

The loss of the ship appears to us to have been caused by defective bolt holes in her bottom and by the water coming freely through two old hausepipes planked over, but not properly secured. We are further of opinion that there was, in the circumstances in which they were placed, a manifest want of regard for life on the part of Captain Dixon and Mr. Page in not doing more than they are shown to have done with the view of saving the lives of the women, children, and others who were lost when the *Atalanta* foundered.

A universal rule recognized by Englishmen commanding ships, is that they should be the last to quit their charge when in distress; but in this case it appears in evidence that the commander left his vessel knowing that women and children were still on board; and those we are convinced might have been saved had he and his officers exercised the most ordinary efforts for their preservation. The vessel was in a depth that would leave her tops fairly above water when the hull was on the bottom, and the tops would have given accommodation to all remaining on board. The captain knew this, and yet failed to inform them or the crew of the fact, when his having done so might have prevented the panic which seized the hands, and lost him all control over them. We consider it was his bounden duty with his officers to have assisted the women and children into the tops and there secured them till assistance had come from the numerous coasters in whose immediate track he was.

The order given by Captain Green to let go the anchor was, we consider, a very injudicious one, as under the circumstances he should have endeavoured to run the ship on shore, this being the most likely way of saving life, ship, and cargo.

The chief officer tacitly obeyed orders, but under the circumstances ought to have taken the initiative and confined his exertions to the preservation of life on board. He could speak the native language and was an old and experienced ship captain, his presence therefore on board would have been most valuable, particularly as the captain was ignorant of the language.

We have noticed with pain and sympathy that the captain labours under the infliction of an impediment in his speech which makes it undesirable to say the least that he should ever command a ship again. In connexion with the foundering of the *Atalanta* we add with much regret that he exhibited a want of resource and skill, not to say absolute inhumanity, which we think will be most mildly punished by a six months' suspension of his certificate, and we recommend such suspension accordingly.

The conduct of the first officer partook of the nature of that of the captain. But it is to be noted that though he left the ship in peril he did so with the consent, if not by the orders, of the captain. His conduct as a man was unworthy and reprehensible, but we cannot find in it any ground for proposing to suspend his certificate.

The owner, Hajee Zenail Abadeen, states that the ship and cargo were uninsured.

The gunner and syrang did their duty as became them, and according to evidence were the last men to quit the sinking vessel. Considering the example set by their superiors their conduct is worthy of commendation.

The Pyrotechnical Remedy.—"I say, ma," exclaimed a little minx of thirteen, "do you know what the pyrotechnical remedy is for a crying infant?"—"Well ma, it's *rocket!*"

No Flattery.—We do not think that a smaller amount of praise than this was ever bestowed upon a novel. Yet the publisher is grateful, and he extracts the tribute into his advertisement.

"All readers cannot fail to be interested in 'Oliver Lancaster'"—*Morning Star.*

A Stipendiary Scandal.—The resignation of a well-known stipendiary magistrate has recently been announced, but not its cause. The learned gentleman had, in fact, run away with the wife of a merchant and justice of the peace living in the same town, a lady who is said to be possessed of £100,000, in her own right. The stipendiary magistrate is married and has children. The lady has returned to her husband.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Novelty in Swindling.—A number of tradesmen in Manchester and the neighbourhood have been victimized by an adventurer who last September made his appearance in the village of Eccles, and personated one of the travellers believed to be killed in the Abergele accident, whose name was Ford, but concerning whom no other particulars were forthcoming at the inquest. He professed to have survived the accident, having ridden at the rear of the train, but said he was a helpless invalid, and that he had a demand of £14,000 against the railway company for compensation for the injuries he had sustained, which caused him severe internal pains. On the strength of this story and the statement that he was a commercial traveller whose trade was in precious stones, he rented a villa residence, had it furnished on credit, and lived there with his wife, running up bills for every sort of personal expense. A few days ago he and his wife disappeared, and the house was found empty. The household furniture has since been traced to Blackpool, but not the *soi-disant* Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

THE LOSS OF THE "SARAH SANDS."

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

The official court of inquiry, comprising John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieut. O'Brien Carew, late Indian Navy, appointed to conduct an investigation as to the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Sarah Sands*, met yesterday afternoon and delivered the following decision:—

The ship *Sarah Sands*, built of iron, and 1,150 tons register, left Liverpool in December last, bound for Bombay, with a cargo of coals. She was commanded by Mr. William Robertson, who holds a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade, No. 26,887, and dated 26th February 1866.

Captain Robertson states that the ship was well found with everything needful for the voyage, that there was on board one chronometer belonging to the ship and another belonging to himself, but that the ship's chronometer stopped about three days after leaving England owing, as he believes, to the ship having been struck by a heavy sea: that he could not set that chronometer going again, and he had therefore to depend for the time upon his own chronometer which he considered a good one. He adds "it was well tested during the previous voyages to Bombay, Madras, and home."

It appears from Mr. Robertson's evidence that he sighted the Island of Bourbon this voyage about the end of March last, the weather being at the time rather hazy. He was to the westward of the island about thirty miles distant, and he says—"I did not see it distinctly, and did not expect to see it more clearly from the flush deck."

No other land was seen and from Reunion the ship stood away north on a wind and passed to the eastward of the Seychelles. "From thence," the captain states, "we made as well as we could for the nine degree channel. I intended in the first instance to keep outside, but the wind would not admit of this being done. On the 15th April I saw we must go through the channel and up the coast. The vessel therefore proceeded in that direction on the 15th and 16th close-hauled."

It was fine clear weather and the captain says:—"We got the sun regularly at noon, and we got at least two sights during the day for the longitude. On the 16th the latitude was 9° 9′ at noon longitude 73° 43′ at the same time. I meant to go to the southward of the Kalpenie Reef, and by the course I was steering I expected to pass thirty-five miles to the southward of it."

On the morning of the 17th April last the ship was proceeding on the same course under all plain sail, the wind being about north-west by north, moderate. It was a clear night, the second mate, whom we have examined, had charge of the watch at 4 o'clock, and the captain was below. No alarm of danger was given by the look-out, but at half-past 4 o'clock that morning the ship suddenly struck on the Kalpenie Reef, and soon afterwards became a total wreck.

The captain attributes the striking of the ship to the current having changed and set to the northward. He says:—"According to my chronometer we ought to have been thirty miles to the eastward, but the current had changed the day before from a southerly to a northerly set." Immediately the ship struck the captain came on deck, and he appears to have done with the means at his command all he possibly could do, in order to get the ship off: but finding that all efforts in this direction were unsuccessful, night coming on, and there being a long line of breakers between him and the shore, Mr. Robertson ordered the cutter and long-boat to be provisioned, and sent them ashore with all the crew—except the chief officer, the carpenter, and three hands who remained on board with the captain. It however appears they were compelled to quit the ship during the night as she began to break up. They accordingly took to the long-boat and remained near the vessel, and went on board of her again at daylight and got a few provisions from her. They then left her for the shore and were piloted by a native through the breakers to the island, where they found the rest of the crew. Before finally abandoning the ship the captain states that he found it was utterly impossible to say save any part of the cargo.

The *Sarah Sands*, as shown by the captain's evidence quoted above, was on the day previous to her getting ashore in longitude 73° 43′ east, latitude 9° 9′ north. This places her nearly south by east from the Kalpenie Reef and distant 54 miles from it. By the courses steered after those observations were taken she could not possibly have approached the reef if the longitude had been correct, and according to the captain's evidence he ought to have been 30 miles to the eastward of the reef on which he struck.

The Court thinks that the captain's chronometer probably showed 70 miles too much to the eastward, and that steering north-east half east from his true position—which was some 70 miles to the westward of where the longitude placed them on the chart at noon on the previous day—he ran directly on the reef of the island of Kalpenie. Directory it is mentioned that little or no current exists near these islands during the south-west monsoon. The chart of the currents also gives the same information, but if there be any current, it runs with the wind, and is more or less strong according to the strength of the north-west winds that prevail. By the evidence in this case, the winds were light; it is, therefore, presumed that there was no current, or if any did exist, it would have been to the south-ward and westward.

As previously stated, the only chronometer belonging to the ship was stopped three days after the ship left England by a heavy sea striking the vessel. If the shock here referred to was so severe as to entirely stop one chronometer it is by no means improbable that the other (the captain's) sustained some damage, however slight, at the same time, and that it was thus rendered less accurate.

The Court considers that the mere sighting of Bourbon some thirty miles distant was not a sufficient check on the chronometer, and yet this seems to have been the only precaution adopted before venturing the neighbourhood of islands known to be dangerous, and are particularly shown to be so by Horsburgh, who warns masters of ships against too near an approach to these islands.

Looking to all the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Sarah Sands*, as detailed in the proceedings forwarded to Government with this report, the Court is of opinion that the vessel was lost by the want of correct chronometers, and the Court thinks it would have been more judicious on the part of the commander had he put back to port when he found he had but one chronometer to depend upon.

It cannot be any reflection on the owners of the *Sarah Sands* that she was sent to sea provided by them with only one chronometer, as it would seem that merchant ships are seldom provided with more. Considering, however, how much ships are now dependent as a rule on chronometers for the reckoning of their longitudes, it might be worth the consideration of owners, underwriters, and others interested, whether ships should not be made to carry more than one chronometer, and whether also some precaution should not be taken that the instruments are of the first class, and so placed on board as to be protected from any possible injury while the ship is afloat.

It appears from the evidence that the look-out man was on the alert, and the officer of the watch was at his station when the ship struck; and the Court do not think that any blame can be attached to them for not knowing that they were approaching danger, the island being low, the night dark, and the breeze so light as not to cause breakers to be heard or seen before the accident occurred.

The Court is with pleasure able to state that the conduct of Captain Robertson, on the occasion of the loss of his vessel as above described, was that of a prompt seaman. He neglected nothing that might tend to save his ship, and he appears to have been the last to leave her, and he did not quit her till she was a complete wreck, and till he was fully satisfied that there could be no good done in remaining by her any longer.

What has occurred should not, in our judgment, disentitle Mr. Robertson to the confidence heretofore reposed in his good seamanship, ability, and skill.

Rescued from the Indians.—General Custer, a dashing cavalry officer of the United States Army, has recently managed to rescue two of his country women from the Indians. It was a long chase, and it led the pursuers into Texas before the Indian camp was sighted. The two ladies who had been carried off were young—one eighteen and the other twenty-four. They belonged to highly respectable families, and were taken captive in Kansas. The story of their treatment by their captors, says General Custer in his report, "is a recital of such barbarous cruelties and enormous indignities, that it is surprising how civilized beings could endure them and still survive." The Indians declined to release them, but the General managed to cut off three of the leading Cheyenne chiefs, and gave notice that he would hang them to a tree if the ladies were not in his camp by a certain hour. The limb of the tree was chosen and the cord got ready, when a small party of warriors were seen coming towards the camp with the women. General Custer does not state that the chiefs were liberated, but we can readily credit his story about the joy and gratitude of the unfortunate ladies on finding themselves once more in a place of safety. The 19th Kansas cavalry had marched 800 miles to the succour of their friends, and generally they were obliged to content themselves with a very short supply of food.

In his speech in the House on the Married Women's Property Bill, Mr. Jessel, in order to show how easily the present law might be defeated, told the following story:—"Once upon a time a noble earl, whose Irish estates did not produce an income at all adequate to his wants or his wishes, married the daughter of a wealthy citizen. The very large fortune of the lady was settled in the usual way upon her, and sometime after the happy couple went to the Continent. On returning to Dover the husband was accosted by a police officer, who seized his trunks, allowing the lady to depart with her's. When the husband's trunks were opened they were found to be full of clothes and jewellery of a very valuable description, even for an Irish nobleman, being worth more than £1,000. The joy of the captors at this prize was but of short duration, for within twenty-four hours a bill was presented in Chancery, and the affidavits in support of it stated that the seized goods were purchased by the wife and with her money, that the invoices were made out for her, that the receipts for payment were given to her name, and that the husband had signed a paper declaring that the articles in question were only lent to him during the will and pleasure of his wife (laughter). The Vice-Chancellor granted an injunction. He was counsel for the creditor, and he advised his client to petition the Countess to let him off the payment of her costs. She did so, and his client thought himself fortunate to escape with the payment of his own costs. The earl thereupon went about London clad in his wife's coat and trousers. The affair did not get into the newspapers, and no one at the earl's club knew that his outer man belonged to his wife."

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(*Economist, April 17.*)

Sir Richard Temple's Budget though not sensational is clear and satisfactory. It must be studied, it should be remembered, not as a speech but as a written minute on the finances of the Empire which the Secretary for the convenience of the public reads aloud to the Legislative Council, and so studied it will, we think, bear comparison with any Budget submitted since Mr. Wilson's day. The Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal with a system resembling rather that of France than England, one in which the revenue constantly augments but expenditure increases too, and it is necessary or expedient to deal with the calculations of three years. The latest account of which we have an absolutely correct and finished history is only for 1867-68, and the result is that while the receipts in that year were 48½ millions the expenditure was 49½, leaving a deficit of one million sterling. This deficit, however, was due exclusively to the expenditure on the new barracks for Europeans, a sudden expenditure which most Governments would have met by a loan, but which the India Office insisted should be paid for out of annual revenue. They were wise in that course—first, because expenditure on barracks is unremunerative, and in a country like India should form part of the military estimates; and secondly, because it is dangerous to leave an apparent surplus at the disposal of the Indian Government which is instantly beset by the Presidencies with demands for increased allowances.

For 1868-69, the year just expired, Mr. Massey estimated the receipts at 48¼ millions, but Sir Richard Temple having two-thirds of the actual accounts before him found that this was beneath the truth, and that the revenue would be 49½ millions at least, the largest sum ever raised in a dependency, and one of the five largest national incomes in the world. The increase results partly from a fluctuation in opium, which is always fluctuating, and partly from a satisfactory rise in the Customs' revenue at all ports, a rise so considerable that it has compensated for all the reductions in the tariff, which have amounted in the last nine years to fifty per cent. The total trade of India is now 101 millions, and the country purchases 20 millions sterling worth of British cotton, woollen, and silk goods, a remarkable evidence of her growing wealth. On the other hand, the expenditure has risen also to 50½ millions, or three-quarters of a million more than the previous year, partly from additional expenses on public works made necessary by famines, partly from outlay on railway guarantees—the traffic receipts having fallen off slightly since the great cotton years—but chiefly from increased expenditure at home over which the Indian Government has no control whatever, expenditure on telegraph messages, marine stores, the transport of troops and so on. Sir R. Temple of course does not enter into this account; but it would be well if Parliament were to demand a clear explanation of this incessant increase, some of which no doubt is unavoidable, but some also must be due to the natural extravagance of a department which in reality owes and gives an account to no one. In the regular expenses of the Empire no increase whatever has occurred, the army in fact costing less than in the previous year by £100,000; but still there is the deficit of a million sterling to be choked. Moreover, this deficit is further increased by an extraordinary expenditure of 1/3 millions, arising from the purchase of the Mutlah Railway, from some expenditure on irrigation, and from a large outlay on reclamation works in Bombay, all of which it is hoped will be recouped. Of course this must be met by borrowing, and it is to be met, loans for this purpose and to clear off some old debts being sanctioned to the amount of £5,000,000 sterling, and it then remains to provide for the new interest and for any small deficit which may occur in the coming year 1869-70. Into the figures of this year we do not enter, considering them too much in the air, but they are included in the financial statement given below, and as will be seen show that Sir R. Temple does not expect an equilibrium without fresh taxation. He proposes to exchange the license and certificate duty now levied for an income tax of 1 per cent. or 2½d. in the pound. This tax will not be levied as in England by self-assessment, but the collector will decide whether the taxpayer's income does or does not reach a certain "grade," and the tax will be levied upon that. If the payer assents nothing further is said and no inquisition is made, but if he chooses he can by his books prove by his books that he has been over-assessed. It is stated that although the tax falls on all households with more than £50 a year it reaches only 150,000 persons; but still it is a wise tax, because it accustoms the people to the only form of demand which can be relied on in an emergency, and helps to remedy the great economical evil of India, the comparative exemption of the wealthy from taxation. It is in no doubt very unpopular, but it will be least unpopular while it is so low, and Sir R. Temple has shown a true courage in facing the unpopularity when he had not the excuse of absolute necessity, but saw his way to do a great service to the State.

Upon the whole the finances of the Empire are in a satisfactory condition. There is little too much independence at the India House, and a little too much disposition to prefer the "development of the resources of the country" to the safety of the Treasury; but the regular political expenditure is kept far within the revenue, quite six millions within it, and the revenue itself shows more *margin* every day. It is one thing to be a few lakhs wrong on an expenditure of £30,000,000 sterling, but in the triumph of Pro-tectionist principles. (Hear, hear.) Thanks were due to sagacious English statesmen such as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Mr. Wood, formerly her Majesty's consul at Damascus; and Mr. Reed, of Cairo, who had protected and fostered Protestantism as the best means of counteracting the political machinations of Greece, Russia and France. A great deal had already been done, and one proof of this was the fact that the Sultan had lately dined in the presence of unveiled ladies. Another proof was to be found in the address that the Sultan recently delivered before a new council of State, composed of all the different sects in the empire.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, as an eye-witness of many of the facts described by Dr. Lansing, made an earnest appeal for assistance.

Lord Lawrence, who was received with repeated bursts of applause, said he thanked them for their kind reception, but he did not come there to show himself. He came to countenance the great object they had in view, to show his good feeling towards missions in general, and to support an object which his old friend the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh had greatly at heart (Cheers.) He (the speaker) had travelled on various occasions in Egypt, but he had always been in a hurry—either in going to or coming from India, and in either case he had been anxious to get on. Recently he had passed a few days in Egypt, and he could not conceive that any man with any soul or aspiration or feeling concerning what Egypt was in ancient days could help thinking it next to the Holy Land in interest. When they reflected upon the degraded condition of the people they could not help thinking of how much might be done to revive their character by the introduction of Christianity. His principal purpose, however, was to propose a vote of thanks to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, whom he had known now for twenty-four years. When first he saw him the Maharajah was a beautiful and graceful child. Shortly afterwards he came under English influences, and Government wisely and kindly selected for him an able, enlightened, and Christian guardian. Since then the Maharajah had become the educated, Christian gentleman they saw before them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macfie, of Liverpool, seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings

MANNERS OF M. P.'s.

A

MUSCULAR POWER AND INSTINCT OF INSECTS.

PROFESSOR KITCHINGMAN, an entertaining entomologist resident near Brussels, who has for some time been making a variety of curious experiments on muscular power peculiar to several species of insects, has lately contrived an ingenious instrument for measuring their force of traction, flight, and thrust. The pulexometer—so called from the family *pulicidae*, or *pulex*, being the base of the varied experiments—is of simple construction, consisting of a very finely manufactured hair like spring, attached to a horizontal lever, at the end of which the insect to be tested is placed. This is connected with a circular deal, about four-and-a-half inches in diameter, numerically graduated with the utmost nicety. The minute machine is so delicate that it revolves with the slightest impetus, an indicator pointing out the comparative strength of the insect. A method of calculation, easily acquired, is necessary to ascertain the comparative force between one insect and another. It has thus been ascertained that the genus *pulex irritans* (the common flea) is possessed of more than ten-fold the average strength of insects at all proportionate to its size. The great muscular power of the flea has for ages past been known, particularly to entomologists; but no attempt seems to have been made to accurately measure its force contrasted with other insects. It is, however, now stated that the greatest mean effort of the flea is equal to as much as 800 times its own gravity, that of the small bodura to about 200; various other apterous tribes are measured at from 80 to 95, while the average force of the coleoptera, or beetle species, is put down at about 75 times their own weight, the common cockchafer being 16 only. It is also shown that the comparative strength of the weakest known aptera considerably exceeds that of any known specimen of the vertebrata. Professor Kitchingman has extended his experiments by endeavouring to train several species of insects, which has been accomplished to such an extent that one has been induced to run back downwards along a very fine silken cord, pulling behind it a single-wheeled suspended car. Two others, placed at each end of a small slip of wood, balanced upon a pivot, leap up and down at command given by a peculiar movement of the hand. A fourth, independent of compulsion, pulls back its tiny leg to fire off a miniature cannon. Among other surprising feats of the kind, we are told that the professor has succeeded in training a beetle to swing to and fro *à la* Leotard, and is now endeavouring to teach an insect to propel a minute model velocipede. We understand the pulexometer and insect curiosities have been shown to several entomologists and scientific gentlemen at Brussels, and have attracted much attention.

FOREIGN OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE AS TO SLAVERY IN THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

(Globe, April 23.)

WHATEVER may be the issue of the insurrection in Cuba, there is little doubt that the slave trade will no longer flourish in that region. This is one of the happiest results of the Spanish Revolution of last autumn. Queen Isabella's Government, though it repudiated even connivance in this inhuman traffic, nevertheless proved itself almost powerless to check it. The official correspondence with the British Foreign Office on the slave trade in 1868, which we received last night, shows that the slave trade was still carried on, especially in Chinese from the port of Macao.

Between September, 1866, and May of last year, no less than 274 vessels had landed 96,581 Chinese persons alive in Cuba; but of this number only 52 were women. The expenses attending this traffic seem to have greatly increased, owing to the number of persons who have engaged in it, the crimp or agency money being double what it used to be at Macao. The cost of each emigrant to the importer is about 225 dollars, but this varies according to the mortality or sickness which occurs on the voyage. The last sales of the eight vessels of contents were at 374 dollars, such is the demand in Cuba for labourers. Mr. Crawford, Acting Consul-General at Havana, states: "There can be no doubt whatever that this trade will be most vigorously prosecuted, but it can never prove a successful or beneficial emigration for this island, in the way it is, and has been hitherto carried on." This prognostication, however, was made before the Cuban rising had assumed a dangerous aspect. Between May and December last 5,489 Chinese coolies were embarked at Macao for Havana; but of this number only 5,016 were landed in Cuba, because of the unusual mortality on board the French ship *Canelino*. The total number of Chinese imported up to the 5th December, 1868, was 101,597; but it is estimated that of these there are not over 70,000 at present alive in the island. According to Mr. Crawford, "if they are a most intelligent and hard-working race, and if a suitable proportion of women were permitted to be imported, the emigration would be highly beneficial to Cuba, but, as at present conducted, it cannot be considered as either very successful or very moral."

Some diplomatic discussion arose last year out of the discovery of a vessel engaged in the traffic on the high seas. It was boarded by the officers of H.M.S. *Speedwell* near the coast of Africa, north of Blackwater Point. The vessel had been set on fire in order to escape capture; but the 96 slaves were seized by the native chiefs and marched into the interior with 700 more slaves ready to be embarked in Mangue Grande. This enabled Lord Stanley to draw the attention of the Government at Madrid to the [illegible] abandoned the idea [illegible] of Cuba, and to [illegible]ers for the abolition [illegible] possessions. The [illegible]ply, dated July last, [illegible] determination to [illegible] the Department of [illegible] subject of slavery [illegible] although for the [illegible] the peculiar position of the Spanish West Indies, it was not possible to resolve the question in a manner so ample as that proposed by the Society of Friends in England."

The slave trade in Cuba, however, has by no means been confined to the Chinese. Out of a population of a little over a million, there are about 350,000 slaves, of whom nearly 100,000 are females. But their numbers have long been diminishing, and Mr. Crawford believes that with a careful registry of all the coloured population, and with a law granting the freedom of the offspring of slaves born in Cuba, "this much-dreaded question will gradually solve itself, and in twenty years from this date slavery in Cuba will have died a natural death." Although considerable improvement has taken place in the condition and treatment of the slaves in Cuba, the mortality continues very high, and this, it has been urged, would aid the gradual extinction of slavery in that island. The Government of Queen Isabella was not unconscious that the emancipation was inevitable, and was only a question of time. In 1866, by its invitation, a Cuban Commission reported on the subject, and it proposed a scheme the heads of which were:

1. The entire suppression of the slave trade.
2. A declaration that no one can be born a slave in Cuba, or, in other words, that all slave children who may be born in the island shall be free. These children are to remain under the patronage of their mother's owner till the age of eighteen if girls, and twenty-one if boys, subject to the regulations which may be adopted by the municipalities of the island.
3. A declaration that no one who is not inscribed in the General Registration of Slaves at the date of the publication of the decree can be claimed as a slave, and consequently from that date any person who puts his foot on Cuban soil shall acquire his freedom, no matter how he gets there, even though he comes from a slave country.
4. A declaration that no plan of emancipation shall be accepted or decreed without insuring an equitable indemnity to the slave-owners.
5. A declaration that no plan of abolition shall be passed without hearing the corporations of the island, or the vote of the people at large, giving them clearly to understand that emancipation has been resolved on, and that what is wanted only is the best plan for carrying it out up on this basis.

6 and 7. Authority from Government to allow the establishment of a landowner's bank, and to extend to Cuba the same law relating to mortgages as that in force in Spain, with such modifications as may be necessary.

The plan of emancipation was gradual during seven years. The number of slaves to be emancipated, less the deductions under 7 and over 80 years of age, would under this scheme be 274,092. The indemnity was fixed at an average of 450 dollars per head, and the whole amount required was estimated at about twenty-four millions sterling, payable in fifteen years, to be raised by a subvention of fifty million dollars out of the revenue of the island, and the balance by a portion of the wages which would be allowed the slave from the moment fortune favoured him by lottery, these wages being calculated at 7 dollars a month, out of which the master would have to pay into the fund 1 dollar, or say 12 dollars the first year, 24 dollars the second year, and so on, increasing 12 dollars per annum up to the seventh year. The indemnity was proposed to be paid at the rate of 50 dollars per annum for seven years after the slave is drawn. By this plan, it is said, the master would be certain of an indemnity of 350 dollars for his slave, but he would have to pay into the indemnity fund 252 dollars, so that he would in reality only receive 98 dollars clear, without counting the extra 100 dollars which he would be entitled to in the event above mentioned of being able to produce his negro safe and sound on receiving his seventh quota of indemnity. "There is no doubt," observes Mr. Consul Crawford, "that it is a most ingenious plan, and that it would work well, if, as the Commissioners say, the slave-owners, being convinced, as they now ought to be, that slavery is doomed, would work together honestly and patriotically to carry it out." But is it not possible that the political perturbations in Cuba may work out a much speedier solution of the problem?

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta,	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Mahableshwur Potatoes, 4 maunds in a basket. Price per basket Rs. 7.

Pauneh gunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag. Price per bag, Rs. 3.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Table Ornaments, comprising figures, vases, &c., of great variety.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cook Room with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to MR. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sookla jee Street, Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED, a FRESH STOCK of the following:—

AT A REDUCED PRICE.

Saunders' Best Foolscap.
Lumsden's do.
Blotting Paper—Double Thick—all Colours.
Writing and Copying Ink, by Arnould and Stephens.
Accounts Books—of all sizes.
De La Rue's Playing Cards.
Watman's Drawing Paper—of all sizes.
Copying Paper—Foolscap and Letter size.
Lithographic Transfer Paper.
Do. do. Ink.
Do. Printing Ink.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—For sale, one pair of horizontal high and low pressure condensing Steam Engines, of 200 nominal horse power, in good working order, on the compound principle—high pressure cylinders 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 56 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spare fly wheel 24 feet in diameter. These engines are a first class job, are now and complete in every respect.

One cylindrical two flued Steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job. With ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished wrought iron Shafting Couplings for do.; belt pulleys for do.; and pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of cast iron Steam Pipes, bevel wheels, and spoons; 800 assorted patent Lubricators; 321 feet of inch Steam Tube; 251 feet of 1½ inch do.; and 251 feet of 2 inch do.; 250 feet of 1 inch Gas Tube; 250 feet of 1½ inch do.; with a quantity of Elbows, Tees, and Sockets, &c. for do.; 9 Bourdon's Steam Guages; 2 Hopkinson's Mercurial Steam Guages; 1 Hopkinson's Steam Engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery, which was intended for the George III. Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, to be sold a bargain. Apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Fort.

PRICKLY HEAT,
and all consanguineous affections of
THE SKIN,
resulting from its excessive action in
TROPICAL CLIMATES,
may be safely prevented, or at least relieved, by the constant daily use of
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT BATH SOAP,
recognised by modern hygienic science as the most valuable antiseptic and sanative detergent for the skin.

Sold in

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bars, each	1 12	2 0
Tablets, each 8 as. per doz.	5 4	6 9

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ½ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.

Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.

Steel and Files.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Loaded and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To clear an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays," or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

MOURNING JEWELLERY;
OF REAL WHITBY JET, in a variety of the latest styles.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE,
Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts ... at Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts. ... ,, 20 ,,
Do. Moselle ... Qts. ... ,, 42 ,,
Do. Do. ... ,, 30 ,,
Do. Sherry ... ,, 25 ,,
Do. Claret ... ,, 23 ,,
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ... ,, 27 ,,
Do. Port Wine, of 1840 Vintage ... ,, 30 ,,
Ronaldson's Sherry ... ,, 18 ,,
Port Wine of 1815 ... ,, 30 ,,
Do. of 1847 ... ,, 24 ,,
W. McEwan's Pale Ale ... Qts. ... ,, 4 ,,
Do. Do. ... Pts. ... ,, 2-8 ,,
REMINGTON & Co.

CONSIGNMENT of WINES for H. M.'S 39TH REGIMENT.—The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, are directed to dispose of a shipment of Wines, made for H. M.'s 39th Regiment (whose departure for India has been postponed) by Messrs. Tod Heatly & Co., of London. It consists of

Sherries,
Clarets,
Champagne and Moselle,
Port,
Brandy,
Hock,
Gin and Liqueurs,

and a liberal allowance will be made on the shipment, of taken over in its entirety.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,
WINE EXPORTERS,
SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL, Agents of the above Firm, Call attention to the following:

BRANDY.

	Per dozen.
COGNAC, Vintage 1865	Rs 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S ...	,, 15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER	24
AMONTILLADO	,, 44
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA	,, 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN AND OKELL
Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,
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SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles ,,	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles ,,	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY
TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNEBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a récherché Cabinet Wine
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

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Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo, New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kirmakee, Manilla,
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JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE.—A consignment of the above just landed, in good condition, for sale at the following prices, cash, delivered at the godowns in casks only:—

Quarts (in casks of 4 doz.)	Rs. 4	8 per doz.
Pints (do. do. 8 ,,)	,, 3	0 ,,

Apply to the Godown-keeper at PEEL, CASSELS & Co.'s. Forbes Street, 22nd April, 1869.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	,,	,, 27 ,,
Fine Pale	,,	,, 29 ,,
Superior Port	,,	,, 27 ,,
Do. do.	Pints.	,, 14 ,,
Brandy	,,	,, 32 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

12th May 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. ... ... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Base', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen ... ...

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-13 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen	4 0	4 8
GUINNESS' Double extra ,,	4 4	4 8
Do. Do. Quarts ,,	6 8	7 0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated—		
Double extra Pints ,,	3 12	4 0
Do. do. Quarts ,,	6 4	6 12

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SILVER GOODS.
FOR PRESENTATION.
Richly chased or engraved in all the newest designs

BOUQUET HOLDERS.
Light openwork, or solid Silver; from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
CORAL AND BELLS.
Of standard Silver, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 35.
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IVORY RING AND BELLS
Of standard Silver, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.
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CUPS AND GOBLETS.
(Each in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, triply gilt inside.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

CHRISTENING SETS.
Each complete in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, Cups triply gilt inside.

FORK AND SPOON.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

FORK, KNIFE, AND SPOON.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND CUP.
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND PLATE.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 130.

CIGAR CASES.
Of solid Silver, richly chased or engraved;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.
Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, with space for engraving *For Prize or Testimonial Purposes.*
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

LADIES' CARD CASES.
Plain, Chased, or Engraved;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.
In a variety of beautiful patterns;
Complete sets of four or six in handsome Morocco cases From Rs. 70 to Rs. 150.

SNUFF BOXES.
Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, richly chased or engraved; From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE.—A consignment of the above just landed, in good condition, for sale at the following prices, cash, delivered at the godowns in casks only:—

Quarts (in casks of 4 doz.)	Rs. 4	8 per doz.
Pints (do. do. 8 ,,)	,, 3	0 ,,

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Superior Port	,,	,, 27 ,,
Do. do.	Pints.	,, 14 ,,
Brandy	,,	,, 32 ,,

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BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen	4 0	4 8
GUINNESS' Double extra ,,	4 4	4 8
Do. Do. Quarts ,,	6 8	7 0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated—		
Double extra Pints ,,	3 12	4 0
Do. do. Quarts ,,	6 4	6 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE,
Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts ... at Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts. ... ,, 20 ,,
Do. Moselle ... Qts. ... ,, 42 ,,
Do. Do. ... ,, 30 ,,
Do. Sherry ... ,, 25 ,,
Do. Claret ... ,, 23 ,,
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ... ,, 27 ,,
Do. Port Wine, of 1840 Vintage ... ,, 30 ,,
Ronaldson's Sherry ... ,, 18 ,,
Port Wine of 1815 ... ,, 30 ,,
Do. of 1847 ... ,, 24 ,,
W. McEwan's Pale Ale ... Qts. ... ,, 4 ,,
Do. Do. Pts. ... ,, 2-8 ,,
REMINGTON & Co.

CONSIGNMENT of WINES for H. M.'S 39TH REGIMENT.—The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, are directed to dispose of a shipment of Wines, made for H. M.'s 39th Regiment (whose departure for India has been postponed) by Messrs. Tod Heatly & Co., of London. It consists of

Sherries,
Clarets,
Champagne and Moselle,
Port,
Brandy,
Hock,
Gin and Liqueurs,

and a liberal allowance will be made on the shipment, of taken over in its entirety.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,
WINE EXPORTERS,
SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL, Agents of the above Firm, Call attention to the following:

BRANDY.

	Per dozen.
COGNAC, Vintage 1865	Rs 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S ...	,, 15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER	24
AMONTILLADO	,, 44
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA	,, 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN AND OKELL
Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,
Bombay Presidency.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS with BOARD can be had at Grant Buildings. Separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished—or Board without Lodging may be had. Terms moderate. Address G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Vents, and Lacmus. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET.—THE MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—Three Houses on the Company's Property. Rent—Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 70. For further particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Gahagan, Traffic Superintendent, on the Works.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th May 1869.

NOTICES.

ELECTRO PLATE.

Consistently with their general rule, the Company's supplies of this article are from the best manufactures only, strongly plated upon the hardest nickel silver, which their experience has taught them to be far preferred by the Public to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating.

AG-DANS;
(expected shortly)
Of the most convenient and elegant forms.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

ASH TRAYS;
With Cigar Rests, each Rs. 2.

BACHELORS' TEA & COFFEE SERVICES;
Comprising Coffee and Tea Pots, Cream Ewer, and Sugar Basin, chased, engraved, or plain;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

BEER MUGS;
Half pint and pint, with or without cover; chased, engraved, or plain; with glass or metal bottoms;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 30.

BISCUIT BOXES.
Of glass mounted in plate, or of richly chased or engraved plate *Proof Against Ants*;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 60.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES;
Carrying Salt, Mustard, and one to three Cruets besides; in a large variety of pretty patterns;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30.

BURGUNDY CARRIERS;
An elegant convenience recently introduced for "passing the bottle" without disturbance of the contents;
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.

BUTTER DISHES;
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured glass, with richly chased, plain, or engraved, plate mountings;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.

BUTTER KNIVES;
Of various patterns, to suit the preceding, with Ivory or plated
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.

CAKE BASKETS;
Oval or round; pierced work, chased, or engraved;
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.

CANDLESTICKS;
Ten, eleven, or twelve inch; in several solid handsome patterns;
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 50.
Spare Shades for preceding, per pair Rs. 5 and 6.

CELLARETTES;
See Breakfast Cruet Frames.

CHRISTENING CUPS;
Plain, chased, or engraved, with or without handles.
From Rs. 9. to Rs. 30.

CIGAR LAMPS;
(TREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)
To Smokers, Clubs, and Regimental Messes.
These elegant articles are indispensable convenience;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 36.

CLARET JUGS;
Of glass, mounted in plate, or elegantly chased or engraved plate;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

CRUET FRAMES;
With best cut glass Cruets, &c., complete;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS;
Each carrying two salt cellars (gilt inside) with spoon (gilt inside); covered, richly cut or engraved glass, cream and sugar basins with spoons, richly chased or engraved glass flower vase and dish for bon bons, crackers, or fruits; chased or engraved, thickly plated or gilt, EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME, AND OF QUITE NEW STYLE.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 150.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS;
Richly chased, engraved, or plain; with Ivory, Pearl, or Plat handles; handsome cases of Mahogany or Walnut-wood, containing 1 dozen of each;
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

EGG FRAMES;
To carry four or six egg cups; with or wit out spaces for extra eggs; with spoons, complete.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

EGG STEAMERS;
By this ingenious, but simple arrangement, eggs can be cooked on the Breakfast Table without any trouble, and exactly to the degree desired. Those who have experienced the annoyance of having set before them eggs half-cooked, or hard as stones, will To cook four or six eggs, from us of this instrument.
From Rs. 20

EPERGNE CENTRE PIECES;
Singly or in pairs.
Of richly cut and engraved glass upon plate, in a variety of designs.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.

FISH CARVERS;
In velvet lined morocco cases; with ivory or plate handles;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

FISH SETS;
Comprehending carvers, and half a dozen each of knives and forks, or carvers and one dozen each of knives and forks.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

GOBLETS;
For presentation prize, or testimonial purposes;
Richly chased or engraved, with or without handles;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

ICE TONGS;
In a variety of neat and elegant patterns;
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.

INKSTANDS;
Containing one or two handsomely cut bottles; richly chased of engraved.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 120.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS;
Of richly cut glass, or Wedgewood ware, mounted in plate
From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 30.

MILK OR TODDY WARMERS;
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS;
Of glass mounted in plate, or chased or plain plate; per pair;
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS;
Each Rs. 9 to Rs. 12.
Sets of three, in velvet-lined morocco cases;
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

NAPKIN RINGS;
Of Pierced work, richly chased, or engraved; sets of two, four, and six, in handsome morocco cases;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

PICKLE FRAMES;
Containing two or three richly-cut stoppered glass pickle jars;
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

PRIZE CUPS;
Richly